

立法會
Legislative Council

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seen by the Administration)

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Finance Committee of the Legislative Council

Minutes of the 18th meeting
held at Conference Room 1 of the Legislative Council Complex
on Friday, 23 February 2018, at 3:15 pm

Members present:

Hon CHAN Kin-por, GBS, JP (Chairman)
Hon Michael TIEN Puk-sun, BBS, JP (Deputy Chairman)
Hon James TO Kun-sun
Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung
Hon Abraham SHEK Lai-him, GBS, JP
Hon Tommy CHEUNG Yu-yan, GBS, JP
Prof Hon Joseph LEE Kok-long, SBS, JP
Hon Jeffrey LAM Kin-fung, GBS, JP
Hon WONG Ting-kwong, GBS, JP
Hon Starry LEE Wai-king, SBS, JP
Hon CHAN Hak-kan, BBS, JP
Dr Hon Priscilla LEUNG Mei-fun, SBS, JP
Hon WONG Kwok-kin, SBS, JP
Hon Mrs Regina IP LAU Suk-yee, GBS, JP
Hon Claudia MO
Hon Steven HO Chun-yin, BBS
Hon Frankie YICK Chi-ming, SBS, JP
Hon WU Chi-wai, MH
Hon YIU Si-wing, BBS
Hon MA Fung-kwok, SBS, JP
Hon Charles Peter MOK, JP
Hon CHAN Chi-chuen
Hon CHAN Han-pan, JP
Hon Kenneth LEUNG

Hon Alice MAK Mei-kuen, BBS, JP
Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki
Hon KWOK Wai-keung, JP
Hon Dennis KWOK Wing-hang
Hon Christopher CHEUNG Wah-fung, SBS, JP
Dr Hon Fernando CHEUNG Chiu-hung
Dr Hon Helena WONG Pik-wan
Hon IP Kin-yuen
Dr Hon Elizabeth QUAT, BBS, JP
Hon POON Siu-ping, BBS, MH
Dr Hon CHIANG Lai-wan, JP
Ir Dr Hon LO Wai-kwok, SBS, MH, JP
Hon CHUNG Kwok-pan
Hon Alvin YEUNG
Hon CHU Hoi-dick
Hon Jimmy NG Wing-ka, JP
Dr Hon Junius HO Kwan-yiu, JP
Hon HO Kai-ming
Hon LAM Cheuk-ting
Hon Holden CHOW Ho-ding
Hon SHIU Ka-fai
Hon SHIU Ka-chun
Hon Wilson OR Chong-shing, MH
Hon YUNG Hoi-yan
Dr Hon Pierre CHAN
Hon CHAN Chun-ying
Hon Tanya CHAN
Hon CHEUNG Kwok-kwan, JP
Hon HUI Chi-fung
Hon LUK Chung-hung
Hon LAU Kwok-fan, MH
Hon Kenneth LAU Ip-keung, BBS, MH, JP
Dr Hon CHENG Chung-tai
Hon Jeremy TAM Man-ho

Members absent:

Hon Paul TSE Wai-chun, JP
Hon LEUNG Che-cheung, SBS, MH, JP
Hon Martin LIAO Cheung-kong, SBS, JP
Hon Andrew WAN Siu-kin
Hon KWONG Chun-yu

Public officers attending:

Ms Alice LAU Yim, JP	Permanent Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury (Treasury)
Ms Carol YUEN, JP	Deputy Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury (Treasury) 1
Mr Mike CHENG Wai-man	Principal Executive Officer (General), Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau (The Treasury Branch)
Mr Tony LI Yeuk-yue	Principal Assistant Secretary for Transport and Housing (Transport) 2
Ms Stella LEE Yim-fong	Assistant Commissioner for Transport (Management and Paratransit)
Mr SO Chun-chuen	Chief Transport Officer (Tunnels and Tsing Ma 1)
Mr CHEONG Siu-hung	Acting Chief Engineer (Project), Electrical and Mechanical Services Department
Mr Karl LEUNG Kar-chun	Electronics Engineer (Project 4)1, Electrical and Mechanical Services Department
Mr Laurie LO Chi-hong, JP	Head, Task Force on Central Policy Unit Re-organisation
Mr Wilson KWONG Ka-fung	Assistant Head, Preparatory Office for Policy Innovation and Co-ordination Office

Clerk in attendance:

Ms Anita SIT	Assistant Secretary General 1
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Staff in attendance:

Mr Derek LO	Chief Council Secretary (1)5
Ms Ada LAU	Senior Council Secretary (1)7
Mr Raymond SZETO	Council Secretary (1)5
Miss Queenie LAM	Senior Legislative Assistant (1)2
Mr Frankie WOO	Senior Legislative Assistant (1)3
Ms Michelle NIEN	Legislative Assistant (1)5

The Chairman reminded members of the requirements under Rules 83A and 84 of the Rules of Procedure.

Item 1 — FCR(2017-18)59
CAPITAL WORKS RESERVE FUND
HEAD 708 — CAPITAL SUBVENTIONS AND MAJOR
SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT
Transport Department
New Subhead — "Replacement of Traffic Control and Surveillance
System in the Tsing Ma Control Area"

2. The Chairman advised that the item sought the approval of the Finance Committee ("FC") for a new commitment of \$298,910,000 for the replacement of the traffic control and surveillance system ("TCSS") in the Tsing Ma Control Area ("TMCA"). The Transport and Housing Bureau consulted the Panel on Transport on the relevant proposal on 21 July 2017.

Justifications for system replacement

3. Mr James TO and Mr Jeremy TAM sought an explanation from the Government as to why it would be more cost-effective to replace the whole TCSS in TMCA vis-à-vis continuing to use the existing system and replacing spare parts as necessary. Mr TAM also enquired about the total maintenance costs of the existing system in the latest financial year.

4. Mr CHAN Han-pan noted that in recent years, the average number of more serious breakdowns of the existing TCSS in TMCA (such as malfunctioning of the cameras and control signals) was about 11 to 13 cases each year. He asked whether any incident involving the breakdown of the whole system had ever happened.

5. Principal Assistant Secretary for Transport and Housing (Transport) 2 ("PAS/T&H(T)2"), Assistant Commissioner for Transport (Management and Paratransit) ("AC for T(M&P")) and Acting Chief Engineer (Project), Electrical and Mechanical Services Department ("CE(P)/EMSD(Atg)") responded that:

- (a) the existing TCSS in TMCA had been in use for more than 20 years, exceeding the economical serviceable life of similar systems. As most of the equipment and components of the existing system were aging, and it was increasingly difficult to procure the required spare parts from

the market for maintenance, the Government considered it necessary to replace the whole TCSS;

- (b) routine maintenance of the existing TCSS was undertaken by the operator of TMCA, and the relevant costs were covered under the overall management fee payable to the operator by the Government. Hence the Government did not have a breakdown of the routine maintenance costs of the system; and
- (c) no incident involving the breakdown of the whole system had ever happened.

6. While stating that he did not object to the present funding proposal, Mr Jeremy TAM held that as the Government did not even have any detailed information about the annual maintenance costs of the existing system, its conclusion that it was not cost-effective to continue to use the existing system was hardly convincing.

Serviceable life of the new system

7. Dr Helena WONG supported the proposed replacement of TCSS in TMCA. She and Dr KWOK Ka-ki enquired about the serviceable life of the new system. Ms Claudia MO and Mr LEUNG Yiu-chung queried how the Government could ensure that the new system would have a sufficiently long serviceable life to justify the cost-effectiveness of the project.

8. AC for T(M&P) advised that the serviceable life of similar systems was about 12 to 15 years in general. The actual serviceable life of the proposed new system would depend on factors such as the condition of maintenance, traffic volume, climate, etc.

9. Responding to Mr Holden CHOW's question, CE(P)/EMSD(Atg) said that in the course of system replacement, the Government would be mindful of the need to ensure an adequate supply of spare parts, so as to avoid the early phase-out of the new system due to the lack of spare parts.

System replacement costs

Breakdown of estimated expenditure

10. Mr WU Chi-wai enquired about the respective ratios of the expenditure on hardware and software in the overall estimated project

costs. CE(P)/EMSD(Atg) said that as the actual distribution of project costs would depend on the tender price of the contractor and the design of the new system, the Government could not provide the relevant figures at this stage. That said, according to past experience from implementing similar systems, expenditure on hardware was expected to account for the vast majority of the project costs. The Government also envisaged the need to install new software to complement the new hardware.

11. Dr KWOK Ka-ki enquired about the use of the estimated expenditure of \$33,700,000 stated in paragraph 8 of FCR(2017-18)59, as well as the difference between the above and the annual expenditure of \$11,100,000 stated in paragraph 11 of the paper. AC for T(M&P) explained that the estimated expenditure of \$33,700,000 was a one-off payment for meeting the charges of the Electrical and Mechanical Services Trading Fund for managing the project, and the expenditure was non-recurrent in nature. The annual expenditure of \$11,100,000 was the recurrent expenditure of the existing TCSS in TMCA.

Impact of depreciation cost of the new system on toll charges of the Lantau Link

12. Dr Helena WONG and Mr WU Chi-wai asked whether the Government could recoup the annual management fee payable to the operator of TMCA through toll payments received from users of the Lantau Link, and what impact the project in question would have on toll charges. Given that such a cost-recovery arrangement would not apply to improvement works of non-tolled roads, Mr James TO expressed objection to the Government's plan to recover the cost of the project through toll charges of the Lantau Link. He also asked whether the new TCSS would be owned by the Government.

13. Dr KWOK Ka-ki, Mr WU Chi-wai and Mr LEUNG Yiu-chung considered that if the Government had already recovered the construction cost of the Lantau Link through toll charges, it should abolish or reduce the tolls, with a view to alleviating the financial burden of Lantau residents (especially those in Tung Chung).

14. Mr CHAN Han-pan also said that he had all along suggested that the Government should abolish the tolls of the Lantau Link to alleviate the financial burden of residents in Tung Chung. Mr Holden CHOW considered that abolishing the tolls could help achieve a smoother traffic flow at the Lantau Link and reduce the relevant administrative costs. Hence the Government should study whether the proposal was feasible.

15. In response, PAS/T&H(T)2 and AC for T(M&P) said that:

- (a) under the existing policy, toll levels of tolled roads were determined in line with the "cost-recovery" and "user-pays" principles. The Government would review the toll levels of various tolled roads annually, taking into account the impact of tolls on traffic volumes and the economy;
- (b) at present, the monthly management fee payable by the Government to the operator of TMCA was about \$19,000,000, while the monthly revenue of the Lantau Link was more than that amount. Hence, the Government could recoup the day-to-day operating costs of TMCA under the existing toll arrangement;
- (c) the new TCSS would be owned by the Government. Under the established accounting arrangement, the depreciation cost of the new system would form part of the operating costs of TMCA. By the same token, the Government would take into account the said depreciation cost when reviewing the tolls of the Lantau Link in future; and
- (d) the Government did not have any plan to abolish the toll arrangement of the Lantau Link at this stage, but it noted the views expressed by Members on the tolls, as well as the accounting arrangement mentioned in item (c) above.

16. Dr Helena WONG and Dr KWOK Ka-ki requested the Government to provide supplementary information on the following: (a) monthly revenue and expenditure of the Lantau Link; (b) principles of determining the toll levels of the Lantau Link, including whether they included recouping the day-to-day operating costs of the Lantau Link, fees payable to the operator of TMCA, and the cost and expenditure of this project; (c) the ceiling of permitted return (if any) under the tender conditions of the contract for the operation of TMCA; and (d) to what extent the expenditure on infrastructure of TMCA had been recovered since its commissioning.

[Post-meeting note: The supplementary information provided by the Administration was circulated to members vide LC Paper No. FC259/17-18(01) on 10 May 2018.]

Cash flow in different financial years

17. Mr CHAN Chi-chuen enquired why the expected cash flow required for the project in 2022-2023 (i.e. the final stage of the project) would be higher than each of the preceding financial years.

18. CE(P)/EMSD(Atg) explained that the proposed project would be implemented in phases. The first phase of works (which would last for over two years) would mainly involve project planning, hiring of consultants, etc., which incurred less expenditure. When the replacement work commenced, i.e. starting from the procurement of the relevant equipment, more expenditure would be incurred. The Government estimated that the outstanding balance of payment to the supplier for the procurement and installation of the equipment would only be made after completion of testing for the new equipment and its commissioning (i.e. in the second quarter of 2022). Hence, according to the current projection, the cash flow for the project in 2022-2023 would be higher than that in other financial years.

Annual recurrent expenditure of the new system

19. Ms Claudia MO, Mr WU Chi-wai, Mr Jeremy TAM and Mr LEUNG Yiu-chung noted that the annual recurrent expenditure of the existing TCSS in TMCA (about \$11,000,000) was covered under the overall management fee payable to the operator of TMCA. They asked how much the estimated annual recurrent expenditure of the new system would be and whether such expenditure would increase gradually with the ageing of the system. Ms MO considered that the recurrent expenditure of the existing system was exorbitant. Dr KWOK Ka-ki asked when the contract of the existing operator of TMCA would expire and whether the abovementioned recurrent expenditure might be reduced in the new contract.

20. AC for T(M&P) responded that the recurrent expenditure of the new system was expected to be at a similar level as that of the existing system. As the contract of the existing operator of TMCA would expire at the end of 2019, the Government would invite open tenders for the management, operation and maintenance contract of TMCA for a new term (which generally lasted for six years) in due course. The management fee for the new term and the proportion of the recurrent expenditure of TCSS thereto would be subject to tendering results.

21. Dr KWOK Ka-ki sought information about the duration of the defects liability period ("DLP") of the new system, as well as the estimated

annual maintenance cost after expiry of DLP. Mr LEUNG Yiu-chung asked how the Government could ensure the proper maintenance of the new system by the operator of TMCA.

22. CE(P)/EMSD(Atg) replied that the duration of DLP for general electrical and mechanical systems was normally one year. After expiry of DLP, the operator of TMCA would be responsible for the repair and maintenance of the new system. The costs relating to routine maintenance and repair of the new system would be covered under the overall management fee payable to the operator of TMCA. AC for T(M&P) added that it had been stated in the contract entered into between the Government and the operator that the operator was responsible for the repair and maintenance of TCSS, including the replacement of defective spare parts when necessary. The Government had set up a dedicated team to monitor the operator's performance of its contractual obligations.

23. On Mr CHU Hoi-dick's enquiry, the Chairman requested the Government to provide supplementary information on the following: the heads and subheads relating to the expenditure of Tsing Ma Bridge under the Government's estimates of expenditure or accounts; and if the said recurrent expenditure was not included in the Government's estimates of expenditure, the reason for that.

[Post-meeting note: The supplementary information provided by the Administration was circulated to members vide LC Paper No. FC259/17-18(01) on 10 May 2018.]

Functions of new equipment

24. Noting that the new system would be installed with high definition ("HD") cameras and monitors for providing clearer images, Mr CHAN Chi-chuen enquired about the following:

- (a) the resolution of the HD cameras, and enhancement in performance of such cameras compared to the existing ones, including whether the new cameras could clearly capture facial images of drivers and passengers;
- (b) the number of HD cameras to be installed within TMCA; and
- (c) the code of practice on using the recorded footages, such as whether the recorded footages would be wiped after a specified time limit.

25. Dr KWOK Ka-ki was worried that with the new system, information unrelated to traffic would be collected by the Government for the sake of monitoring the activities of members of the public.

26. CE(P)/EMSD(Atg) responded that:

- (a) analogue cameras were used under the existing TCSS in TMCA, but HD Internet Protocol cameras with enhanced functions such as higher film speed and better adaptability to changes in lighting would be installed under the new system. The said cameras would only be used for the purpose of traffic control and surveillance, and facial images of the drivers and passengers would not be recorded;
- (b) more than 100 cameras were used under the existing system. While the number of cameras to be installed under the new system had yet to be decided, the Government would discuss with the operator of TMCA during the project design stage whether additional cameras should be installed in specific locations currently not installed with cameras to enhance traffic surveillance; and
- (c) all recorded footages would be encrypted and protected by password and could only be viewed when necessary by using specific software. Generally speaking, similar recorded footages would be kept for about 90 days, although the actual duration would be subject to operational needs.

27. Mr CHAN Han-pan asked how the Government could ensure a smooth migration of the existing system to the new system without any operational problems. CE(P)/EMSD(Atg) responded that a backup system would be installed to maintain normal operation of TCSS in case of any failure of the main system.

28. Responding to Mr James TO's enquiry, AC for T(M&P) said that the installation of the speed enforcement camera system to combat speeding was not part of the new system under discussion.

Traffic impact assessment

29. Mr Jimmy NG asked whether any assessment had been made by the Government on the average daily number of road users affected during the implementation of the proposed project and the average increase in journey times.

30. AC for T(M&P) said that at present, certain road sections of TMCA would be closed off during non-peak hours (i.e. at night-time) for routine maintenance and cleansing. Similarly, all works related to the installation of the new system would be scheduled to be carried out during non-peak hours to minimize traffic impact. The Transport Department ("TD") would also coordinate the proposed works to ensure that the normal operation of TMCA would not be affected.

Other issues

Open data

31. Dr KWOK Ka-ki asked whether consideration would be given to granting the public and Members open access to the data collected by TCSS in TMCA for research and other purposes. AC for T(M&P) responded that TD had been providing the public with information on real-time traffic conditions of major roads through its website, television broadcasts, etc. Moreover, monthly reports on transport and traffic information were compiled for public inspection. At present, real-time data collected by TCSS in TMCA was not uploaded to any open platform.

Enhancing security at the Tsing Ma Control Area

32. Dr CHENG Chung-tai asked whether the new system could help enhance security at TMCA and deter the public from trespassing into TMCA. AC for T(M&P) responded that in view of several cases in recent years involving people trespassing into TMCA, the Government had already strengthened the relevant security arrangements, including the installation of higher fences, closed circuit television systems equipped with movement detectors and alarms at specific locations (such as the tower piers of Tsing Ma Bridge). Since the implementation of such measures, there were no new cases involving the public trespassing into TMCA.

Traffic control and surveillance systems in other Control Areas

33. Dr Helena WONG and Ms Claudia MO asked whether the new system in TMCA would be interconnected with the systems in other vehicular bridges/tunnels (such as the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge ("HZMB")), so that quicker responses could be made by the Government and operator of TMCA in case of traffic incidents.

34. Mr CHU Hoi-dick asked whether the Government had any plans to replace TCSSs in other Control Areas and to consolidate various systems into one single system in the future to facilitate data collection for transport planning purposes.

35. AC for T(M&P) responded that:

- (a) all vehicular tunnels or Control Areas were installed with stand-alone TCSSs. There was no interconnection between the systems, and the Government did not have any plan to consolidate them into one single system;
- (b) if TCSS in a particular Control Area was beyond its economical serviceable life, the Government would replace the system and put into place the most advanced technology available at that time during the process; and
- (c) TD's Emergency Transport Co-ordination Centre would make necessary coordination and contingency arrangements in case of traffic incidents.

36. In reply to Dr Helena WONG's question, AC for T(M&P) stated that the cost of installing TCSS at HZMB had already been included under the provisions for the HZMB project, and hence there was not a need to seek separate funding approval from the Legislative Council ("LegCo") for that particular TCSS.

Automatic toll collection

37. Dr Fernando CHEUNG considered that measures should be introduced by the Government to encourage the wider use of automatic toll collection systems among motorists (such as through waiving the monthly administration fees), with a view to improving the traffic flows at vehicular tunnels and tolled roads. In the long run, the Government should consider consolidating TCSS and the toll collection system into one single system to enhance the efficiency of transport management.

38. Dr CHENG Chung-tai asked whether the replacement of TCSS in TMCA would help reduce the occurrence of wrong or missed toll collection.

39. PAS/T&H(T)2 advised that the Tseung Kwan O - Lam Tin Tunnel, which was under construction, would not be provided with a toll plaza. The Civil Engineering and Development Department was now studying an

appropriate automatic toll collection system for the tunnel. If technically feasible, the Government would consider using similar systems in other vehicular tunnels.

40. AC for T(M&P) supplemented that the TCSS under discussion was for monitoring the day-to-day operation of TMCA, and it was a separate system from the toll collection system of the Lantau Link. At the end of 2017, the toll collection system of the Lantau Link was updated with the addition of new functions, including the use of cameras to capture the images of the number plates of passing vehicles, so as to minimize the chance of human errors when inspecting the number plates of vehicles with unpaid tolls.

Voting on FCR(2017-18)59

41. The Chairman put item FCR(2017-18)59 to vote. At the request of members, the Chairman ordered a division. The Chairman declared that 32 members voted in favour of and no member voted against the item, and 11 members abstained from voting. The votes of individual members were as follows:

For:

Mr Tommy CHEUNG Yu-yan	Prof Joseph LEE Kok-long
Mr Jeffrey LAM Kin-fung	Mr WONG Ting-kwong
Ms Starry LEE Wai-king	Dr Priscilla LEUNG Mei-fun
Mr WONG Kwok-kin	Mr Steven HO Chun-yin
Mr Frankie YICK Chi-ming	Mr YIU Si-wing
Mr MA Fung-kwok	Mr Charles Peter MOK
Mr CHAN Han-pan	Mr KWOK Wai-keung
Mr Dennis KWOK Wing-hang	Mr Christopher CHEUNG Wah-fung
Mr IP Kin-yuen	Dr CHIANG Lai-wan
Ir Dr LO Wai-kwok	Mr CHUNG Kwok-pan
Mr Alvin YEUNG	Mr Jimmy NG Wing-ka
Mr HO Kai-ming	Mr Holden CHOW Ho-ding
Mr SHIU Ka-fai	Mr Wilson OR Chong-shing
Dr Pierre CHAN	Mr CHAN Chun-ying
Ms Tanya CHAN	Mr CHEUNG Kwok-kwan
Mr LUK Chung-hung	Mr Jeremy TAM Man-ho
(32 members)	

Abstained:

Mr James TO Kun-sun	Mr LEUNG Yiu-chung
Mr WU Chi-wai	Mr CHAN Chi-chuen
Dr Fernando CHEUNG Chiu-hung	Dr Helena WONG Pik-wan

Mr CHU Hoi-dick
Mr SHIU Ka-chun
Dr CHENG Chung-tai
(11 members)

Mr LAM Cheuk-ting
Mr HUI Chi-fung

42. The Chairman declared that the item was approved by FC.

Item 2 — FCR(2017-18)60

**RECOMMENDATION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT
SUBCOMMITTEE MADE ON 29 JANUARY 2018**

EC(2017-18)14

**HEAD 142 — GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT : OFFICES OF
THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR
ADMINISTRATION AND THE FINANCIAL
SECRETARY**

Subhead 000 — Operational Expenses

43. The Chairman advised that the item sought FC's approval of the recommendation of the Establishment Subcommittee made at its meeting on 29 January 2018 regarding EC(2017-18)14, which proposed to reorganize the Central Policy Unit ("CPU") as a new Policy Innovation and Co-ordination Office ("PICO") with effect from 1 April 2018, or with immediate effect upon approval by FC, whichever was the later. Changes to the directorate establishment as a result of the proposed reorganization were as follows:

- (a) creation of one non-civil service ("NCS") position or Administrative Officer Staff Grade ("AOSG") A1 permanent post, one permanent post of AOSGB, and four permanent posts that might be filled by officers in the ranks of AOSGC, Principal Economist, Government Town Planner, Deputy Principal Government Counsel or Government Engineer; and
- (b) deletion of one permanent post of AOSGC, one permanent post of Government Town Planner, one NCS position of the Head, Central Policy Unit ("Head/CPU"), and three NCS positions of Full-time Member, CPU.

44. The Chairman advised that some members requested separate voting for the item at the FC meeting.

Functions and work of the Policy Innovation and Co-ordination Office

Key functions

45. Referring to the six functions set out in paragraph 5 of EC(2017-18)14, Dr Fernando CHEUNG asked which one of those would be the most important function of PICO and what the anticipated share of PICO's workload was for each of the following three functions:

- (a) providing secretariat support to the Chief Executive's Council of Advisers on Innovation and Strategic Development;
- (b) coordinating major cross-bureaux policies selected by the Chief Executive ("CE") and the Secretaries of Departments; and
- (c) providing "first-stop and one-stop" consultation and coordination services for innovative development projects that would bring broader public benefits.

46. Head, Task Force on Central Policy Unit Re-organisation ("Head/TF") advised that it was difficult to accurately project the share of each item of PICO's work at this juncture, but generally speaking, it was expected that items (a) and (b) above would account for a greater share of PICO's work than item (c), while those three functions would have a greater weighting than the remaining functions.

Policy research and coordination of cross-bureaux policies

47. Ms Starry LEE sought an explanation from the Government as to how CPU's reorganization would help strengthen the formulation and coordination of cross-bureaux policies and what the criteria were for PICO to decide the priorities of policy researches to be conducted. Mr Holden CHOW was of the view that when conducting policy researches, PICO must maintain early communication with the relevant policy bureaux and departments ("B/Ds") to ensure that the direction and outcome of research would dovetail with the operation of B/Ds and facilitate the implementation of new policies. Dr CHIANG Lai-wan sought clarification from the Government as to whether PICO would conduct research on specific policy issues on its own initiative or it would only work on research projects assigned by the senior leadership in the Government.

48. Ir Dr LO Wai-kwok said that the Business and Professionals Alliance for Hong Kong supported the proposed reorganization of CPU and hoped that genuine benefits could be brought by PICO's work towards the Government's implementation of policy initiatives. He and Dr Priscilla LEUNG asked how PICO could enhance coordination within the Government and the Government's communication with political parties and non-government organizations when handling unresolved issues which straddled across various policy areas.

49. Mr LEUNG Yiu-chung, Dr Fernando CHEUNG and Mr CHU Hoi-dick questioned whether PICO would be capable of resolving certain cross-bureaux policy issues involving unclear division of responsibilities, and how responsibilities would be divided between PICO and other existing and future cross-B/D working groups (such as working groups led by the Secretaries of Departments or Directors of Bureaux).

50. Head/TF responded that:

- (a) social challenges, particularly those of a complicated nature, did not observe the division of responsibilities between B/Ds, and the implementation of any innovative and effective solutions would likely require cross-bureaux and interdepartmental efforts and cooperation. However, as policy bureaux were often preoccupied with pressing legislative, administrative and ad hoc duties, they found it difficult to accord priority and allocate resources to comprehensive and forward-looking policy research;
- (b) in view of the above, PICO would be tasked to coordinate major cross-bureaux policies selected by CE and the Secretaries of Departments and to help achieve the policy objectives through evidence-based research and formulation of policy options;
- (c) unlike the mode of operation of CPU in the past, PICO would, when coordinating cross-bureaux policies, strengthen collaboration with the relevant B/Ds in various aspects ranging from defining problems in the initial stage and developing policy options to coordinating implementation plans and monitoring progress. Given that PICO would have the mandate from the senior leadership in the Government to coordinate the cross-bureaux policies, it would have stronger policy research capabilities, and it would maintain constant liaison with the relevant B/Ds,

a consensus would be more easily achieved in respect of the formulation and implementation of policies. In addition, PICO would ensure the early engagement of the relevant stakeholders such as political parties, Members, think tanks, etc. in the process of policy formulation through dialogues in the early stages of policy research and coordination;

- (d) Head, Policy Innovation and Co-ordination Office ("Head/PICO") would report to CE direct. If necessary, PICO would seek direction from CE and the Secretaries of Departments to clarify the powers and responsibilities; and
- (e) although PICO would study policy issues on its own initiative, in terms of coordination of important cross-bureaux policies, PICO would only coordinate those selected by the senior leadership in the Government. Therefore, its work would not overlap with that of other cross-B/D working groups set up for specific purposes. Generally speaking, matters handled by PICO would involve a wider range of policy portfolios compared with those handled by cross-B/Ds working groups led by the Secretaries of Departments or Directors of Bureaux.

51. Ms Starry LEE asked whether the Government had already selected certain major policy issues for PICO to handle as a matter of priority. Dr CHIANG Lai-wan called on PICO to study the establishment of a baby fund. Dr Priscilla LEUNG suggested that PICO should conduct policy research targeting different age groups (rather than limiting to young people), such as the policy on quality retirement life.

52. Dr Helena WONG asked whether the Government would consider adopting a "bottom-up" approach under which public views would be sought when deciding the priorities of PICO's research projects. Mr CHAN Chi-chuen asked whether Head/PICO would relay to CE the views expressed by Members on the priorities of the research projects.

53. Head/TF replied that as announced in the Chief Executive's Policy Address 2017, PICO would review the policies and legislation under all policy purviews to bring them up to date and remove obstacles for the development of various trades and industries in Hong Kong, in order to foster the development of a new economy, such as the promotion of sharing economy. If Members, political parties or other stakeholders considered that certain policy issues should be handled by the Government as a matter of priority, they could submit views to the Government through various

channels (including making suggestions to Head/PICO). The senior leadership in the Government would make reference to such views when considering the priorities of the issues. The Government would also take into account Dr CHIANG Lai-wan's suggestion on studying the establishment of a baby fund when drawing up the work plan of PICO.

54. Dr CHIANG Lai-wan requested the Government to explain with examples whether it had ever heeded CPU's advice in the process of policy formulation. Mr Holden CHOW enquired about the positioning of PICO vis-à-vis non-government think tanks.

55. Head/TF advised that one of the major functions of CPU was to analyse major policy issues with a view to providing the senior leadership in the Government with independent and alternative advice so that the latter could have a more comprehensive grasp of the issues concerned during the decision-making process. Nonetheless, it would be difficult to quantify the impact of CPU's advice on the decision-making process. Unlike CPU, PICO would perform the role of a policy coordinator, and its positioning went beyond that of a think tank within the Government. In the process of policy coordination, PICO would maintain constant liaison with the relevant B/Ds to ensure their support for the research direction, as well as to obtain their input on the latest information and data concerning the relevant research topics. Moreover, PICO would promote public participation in policy formation, as well as foster a closer network and seek opportunities for cooperation with think tanks, so as to facilitate rational public policy debates and collaboration in public policy research.

Pursuing new roles of the Government and implementing a new style of governance

56. Dr Helena WONG questioned whether the reorganization of CPU could serve the purposes of attracting talents widely and on merit, making the Government more transparent and sharing information, as stated in paragraph 4 of EC(2017-18)14. She was concerned that notwithstanding CE's avowed commitment to changing the style of governance, government officials might only pay lip service to the new approach.

57. Mr Charles Peter MOK supported the proposal to revamp CPU. He and Mr CHU Hoi-dick considered that the Government should examine the reasons for the lack of coordination between B/Ds and their incompetence in coordinating policies. Mr MOK hoped that in the long run, PICO could help promote innovation in B/Ds and improve their management culture, with a view to increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of their work.

58. Head/TF clarified that in respect of pursuing new roles of the Government and implementing a new style of governance, the revamp of CPU was only one of the relevant initiatives. He said that PICO would strive to improve the services provided by the Government through promoting an innovative approach within the Government, under which coordination between B/Ds would be enhanced and public participation and discussion would be encouraged.

Administration of two public policy research funding schemes

59. Dr Helena WONG declared that she took part in social science research, but she had never applied for grants under the Public Policy Research Funding Scheme or the Strategic Public Policy Research Funding Scheme ("the two funding schemes"). She welcomed the Government's proposal to promote evidence-based policy research and considered that the two funding schemes could encourage academics to conduct local policy research, thereby deepening discussion on policies. She hoped that the Government could allocate more resources to the two funding schemes and step up publicity on the research findings.

60. Mr James TO criticized that the administration of the two funding schemes either by CPU or the future PICO would give the impression that the Government was intervening in academic research, not to mention that in the past, CPU was seemingly inclined to approve applications submitted by pro-government organizations, which was tantamount to transfer of benefits.

61. Dr Priscilla LEUNG, however, considered that CPU had, as a gesture of political neutrality, deliberately approved grants to organizations with different political views. As a result, the academic qualities of approved projects varied. She was also concerned that the assessment mechanism of the two funding schemes were not stringent enough, and an appeal system was absent. She opined that the transparency of the two funding schemes should be enhanced, so as to enable the public to have a better understanding of the objectives and functions of the funding schemes.

62. Responding to the above concerns expressed by members, Head/TF said that the two funding schemes were administered by the Research Grants Council ("RGC") many years ago. However, considering that research projects approved then were largely conducted from an academic perspective with relatively less practical applicability for local policies, the Government decided that the funding schemes should instead be

administered by CPU. Adopting similar arrangements as RGC, CPU had established an independent assessment panel comprising local academics to review the quality of research proposals and receive views from various bureaux on the research topics (but policy bureaux did not take part in the assessment). If the research proposals were considered suitable, the assessment panel would recommend them to CPU for approval. The above assessment process could ensure the independence of the research projects.

Opinion surveys and personnel appointments

63. As the former Head/CPU once said that the functions of CPU would include "inciting public sentiments", and the former CE had requested that all appointments to public offices be reported to a Full-time Member of CPU, Mr James TO and Dr Fernando CHEUNG were worried whether PICO would create pro-government public opinions through conducting opinion surveys and control the appointments to public offices as a kind of political reward.

64. Head/TF clarified that PICO would neither get involved in personnel appointments to the Government or its advisory bodies nor conduct opinion surveys concerning the political situation or elections. For specific policy researches where opinion surveys might have a significant reference value, PICO would consider whether to conduct the relevant opinion surveys, taking into account the actual circumstances.

Transparency of the Policy Innovation and Co-ordination Office's work and channels of communication with the Legislative Council

Attending meetings of Legislative Council committees and formulating indicators for measuring work effectiveness

65. Citing past criticisms about the lack of transparency in CPU's work, Mr Christopher CHEUNG and Ir Dr LO Wai-kwok enquired how PICO could enhance the transparency of its work, including whether periodic reports on its work progress and results would be provided to a specified Panel of LegCo.

66. Mr CHAN Chi-chuen pointed out that except for the special meetings of FC held each year to examine the estimates of expenditure, no other regular channel in LegCo was available for Members to discuss with officers of CPU. He called on the Government to make arrangements in the future for officers of PICO to attend meetings of LegCo committees on a regular basis to brief Members on PICO's work. Meanwhile,

Mr Charles Peter MOK suggested that the Government should make reference to the current meeting arrangements between LegCo Members and The Ombudsman, and arrange for PICO to give annual reports to Members on its work progress and work plan.

67. Head/TF responded that as PICO's work would encompass different policy areas, it was not expected that PICO would report its work progress to a particular LegCo Panel. Nonetheless, the Government would proactively consider how to foster communication between PICO and stakeholders, and study the suggestions made by Members. He also pointed out that various policy bureaux would consult the Panels concerned on specific policy proposals under their ambits at suitable junctures. If PICO was involved in the formulation of such proposals, its representatives could also attend the relevant meetings when necessary to answer questions from Members.

68. Mr Christopher CHEUNG asked if the Government would formulate quantitative indicators (e.g. the number of policy research projects carried out each year) to measure the effectiveness of PICO's work. Head/TF replied that one of the major functions of PICO was to coordinate cross-bureaux policies, the effectiveness of which could be seen when innovative policy responses were formulated by PICO to effectively address the identified challenges through cross-bureaux coordination and evidence-based policy research on priority matters selected by the senior leadership in the Government.

Estimated expenditure

69. Mr CHAN Chi-chuen asked whether details of PICO's estimated expenditure would be set out in the Estimates 2018-2019; if not, whether the Government could undertake to provide a supplementary information paper after the meeting detailing the estimated expenditure and work plan of PICO in the coming year.

70. Head/TF stated that:

- (a) at present, CPU's estimated expenditure was included in Head 142: Government Secretariat: Offices of the Chief Secretary for Administration and the Financial Secretary, and the revamp of CPU would not result in any change to the arrangement. Existing financial provisions earmarked for CPU would be reserved and suitably allocated to fund the necessary expenditures incurred by PICO in performing its news functions. The specific amount of provisions sought

by PICO for 2018-2019 and the subsequent years had yet to be finalized; and

- (b) in the past, no breakdown of CPU's estimated expenditure was provided in the annual Estimates of the Government. To enhance the transparency of PICO's work, the Government would set out in detail the estimated expenditure, establishment, work plan, etc. of PICO in the annual Estimates. He undertook that the Government would provide a supplementary information paper to FC if the above information could not be included in the Estimates 2018-2019 in time.

[Post-meeting note: The supplementary information provided by the Administration was circulated to members vide LC Paper No. FC200/17-18(01) on 21 March 2018.]

Public access to information

71. Following up on the Administration's reply to Mr CHU Hoi-dick's written questions submitted before the meeting (LC Paper No. FC155/17-18(02)), Mr CHAN Chi-chuen enquired about the criteria adopted by CPU when deciding whether the full reports or executive summaries of research reports would be disclosed.

72. Head/TF replied that CPU adopted suitable disclosure arrangements commensurate with the nature of the documents. For example, if the contents of a consultancy study report were highly complicated, CPU would generally opt for the disclosure of its executive summary. If sensitive data were involved in certain consultancy studies, the research contracts signed between CPU and the consultants might specify that only the executive summaries of the relevant reports could be disclosed.

73. Mr James TO was concerned whether PICO would refuse disclosure of certain research reports on the grounds that they were politically sensitive or contained sensitive commercial information. If the answer was in the affirmative, he sought an undertaking that PICO would give an annual account to the public on the number of research reports still being kept confidential, set a time limit for maintaining data confidentiality and disclose the said reports as soon as possible after the expiry of the time limit. Similar concerns were expressed by Dr Fernando CHEUNG.

74. Head/TF advised that in general, the Government must consider the potential political and economic impact of information disclosure when

deciding whether and how policy research reports should be made public. He stressed that PICO's function was not to undertake academic research, but to facilitate policy formulation through evidence-based policy research. To this end, PICO would maintain liaison with stakeholders and conduct public engagement exercises in the course of policy research and coordination. It was thus clear that PICO would be working with greater transparency than CPU in the past. As it would be impossible to predict at this juncture what research topics would be taken up by PICO, the Government could hardly set any timetable in advance regarding PICO's information disclosure arrangements.

Organizational structure of the Policy Innovation and Co-ordination Office and its appointment arrangements

Directorate establishment

75. Dr CHENG Chung-tai opined that the proposed reorganization of CPU was a deceitful move to hide the fact that PICO would still be an instrument of political reward. Thus he objected to the establishment proposal in question. He asked how PICO could ensure that its appointees were genuinely capable and of a good character, including whether more stringent integrity checking requirements would be set for its directorate posts; and whether the Government would consider imposing a ban on foreign nationality for PICO's directorate staff to ensure that they were dedicated to serving the people of Hong Kong.

76. Regarding the appointment arrangements for the directorate posts in PICO, Head/TF explained that the post of Head/PICO could be filled by either a civil servant at AOSGA1 (D8) rank or an NCS appointee (equivalent to D8 rank). If the post holder was a civil servant, the applicable integrity checking and nationality requirements would be the same as those under general civil service appointment. If the post was filled by an NCS appointee, the person concerned would still be subject to similar integrity checking, but no specific nationality requirement would be applicable. As other directorate posts in PICO were all civil service posts, they would be filled in accordance with the civil service appointment arrangements. Dr CHENG Chung-tai expressed grave dissatisfaction about the lack of a mandatory nationality requirement for the post of Head/PICO (should it be filled by an NCS appointee).

77. As Head/PICO would report to CE direct and the positions of Full-time Member, CPU (equivalent to D3 rank) would be converted to civil service posts (and retitled as Deputy Heads/PICO), Mr CHU Hoi-dick, Dr Fernando CHEUNG and Mr James TO expressed worry about the

concentration of powers in CE without proper checks and balances as a result of the proposed reorganization arrangements.

78. Head/TF clarified that the reorganization arrangements would not result in any changes in the Government's decision-making or resource allocation process. If PICO's work in coordinating cross-bureaux policies was effective, the efficacy of the authorities' work would also be improved and benefits would be brought to the public. Responding to the question raised by Mr CHAN Chi-chuen, Head/TF added that Head/CPU also reported to CE direct.

Open recruitment exercise for non-directorate posts

79. Mr Christopher CHEUNG noted that the Government had already embarked on an open recruitment exercise which aimed to recruit 20 to 30 people (including young people) who were interested in pursuing a career in public policy research as well as policy and project coordination to join PICO. He enquired about the recruitment progress and whether the number of applications from young people met the Government's expectation. Mr CHU Hoi-dick sought an explanation on the academic qualification requirements of those posts.

80. Dr Priscilla LEUNG agreed with the proposed reorganization of CPU as PICO, as well as the direction of attracting young people to join PICO. However, she was concerned that PICO's function of enhancing policy development might be impeded if talents well-versed in public administration were lacking in its non-directorate establishment. Hence, the Government should select the candidates on the basis of their actual experience and abilities, rather than their ages.

81. Head/TF explained that:

- (a) for the abovementioned open recruitment exercise, no age limit was set but as people engaging in policy research in either CPU or other organizations were largely young people aged 35 or below, most applicants (about 80%) also fell within that age group;
- (b) the Government would recruit people with the relevant experience (for example, those with an understanding of the operation and policy formulation process of the Government) and academic qualifications (for example, those who studied subjects in social sciences, law, project management, etc.) to join PICO, and age was not a selection

criterion. The Government hoped that with the professional knowledge and work experience of the appointees, innovative ideas could be injected into PICO's work on policy research, public engagement, cross-bureaux coordination, etc.; and

- (c) the policy research and coordination staff in PICO would be organized into small groups, each focusing on specific priority policy areas. Each small group would have a good mix of public officers, professionals and researchers with different expertise and experience, so that the policy issues concerned could be considered thoroughly.

82. Head/TF supplemented that the abovementioned open recruitment exercise was held smoothly, and about 2 200 applications had been received. Currently, the selection processes including written tests and interviews had been completed. Upon the conclusion of the remaining administrative procedures, the Government would make formal offers of employment to the selected candidates, so that they could report duty as soon as possible after the proposed reorganization.

Arrangement for appointment of Part-time Members

83. Dr Fernando CHEUNG was concerned that if PICO did not follow CPU's past practice of appointing Part-time Members, the objectivity of its policy research might be affected. He asked what channels would be used by PICO to encourage public engagement in policy formulation and how it would obtain the opinions from experts in different fields.

84. In response, Head/TF said that the tenure of Part-time Members of CPU had expired on 30 June 2017. Given the ongoing overall review of CPU, no more appointment for Part-time Members had been made by CPU since that date. When conducting policy researches in the future, PICO would actively maintain close communication with experts and opinion leaders in different sectors, and the Government would also consider whether their views should be obtained through appointing Part-time Members as in the past or other methods.

A motion proposed by a member under paragraph 37A of the Finance Committee Procedure

85. At 6:46 pm, FC voted on the question that the [motion](#) proposed to be moved by Mr CHAN Chi-chuen under paragraph 37A of the Finance Committee Procedure be proceeded with forthwith. At the request of

members, the Chairman ordered a division. The Chairman declared that the question on whether the proposed motion should be proceeded forthwith was negated. The votes of individual members were set out in the **Annex**.

Voting on FCR(2017-18)60

86. The Chairman put item FCR(2017-18)60 to vote. At the request of members, the Chairman ordered a division. The Chairman declared that 35 members voted in favour of and 9 members voted against the item. The votes of individual members were as follows:

For:

Mr Tommy CHEUNG Yu-yan	Prof Joseph LEE Kok-long
Mr Jeffrey LAM Kin-fung	Mr WONG Ting-kwong
Ms Starry LEE Wai-king	Dr Priscilla LEUNG Mei-fun
Mr WONG Kwok-kin	Mr Michael TIEN Puk-sun
Mr Steven HO Chun-yin	Mr Frankie YICK Chi-ming
Mr YIU Si-wing	Mr Charles Peter MOK
Mr CHAN Han-pan	Mr Kenneth LEUNG
Ms Alice MAK Mei-kuen	Mr KWOK Wai-keung
Mr IP Kin-yuen	Dr Elizabeth QUAT
Mr POON Siu-ping	Dr CHIANG Lai-wan
Mr Dr LO Wai-kwok	Mr CHUNG Kwok-pan
Mr Jimmy NG Wing-ka	Dr Junius HO Kwan-yiu
Mr HO Kai-ming	Mr Holden CHOW Ho-ding
Mr SHIU Ka-fai	Mr Wilson OR Chong-shing
Ms YUNG Hoi-yan	Dr Pierre CHAN
Mr CHAN Chun-ying	Mr CHEUNG Kwok-kwan
Mr LUK Chung-hung	Mr LAU Kwok-fan
Mr Kenneth LAU Ip-keung	
(35 members)	

Against:

Mr WU Chi-wai	Mr CHAN Chi-chuen
Dr KWOK Ka-ki	Dr Fernando CHEUNG Chiu-hung
Mr Alvin YEUNG	Mr CHU Hoi-dick
Mr LAM Cheuk-ting	Dr CHENG Chung-tai
Mr Jeremy TAM Man-ho	
(9 members)	

87. After the Chairman announced the voting result, Mr Christopher CHEUNG asked the Chairman to put on record that he intended to vote for the item.

88. The Chairman declared that the item was approved by FC.

Item 3 — FCR(2017-18)61

**RECOMMENDATION OF THE PUBLIC WORKS
SUBCOMMITTEE MADE ON 17 JANUARY 2018**

PWSC(2017-18)24

HEAD 703 — BUILDINGS

Education — Primary

**352EP — A 30-classroom primary school at Tonkin Street,
Cheung Sha Wan**

89. The Chairman advised that the item sought FC's approval of the recommendation of the Public Works Subcommittee made at its meeting held on 29 January 2018 regarding PWSC(2017-18)24, which proposed to upgrade 352EP to Category A at an estimated cost of \$345.5 million in money-of-the-day prices for the construction of a primary school premises at Tonkin Street, Cheung Sha Wan. No member had requested that the recommendation be put to vote separately at the FC meeting.

90. The Chairman declared that he was an independent non-executive director of The Bank of East Asia.

91. There being no request from members to speak, the Chairman put the item to vote. The Chairman was of the view that the majority of the members present and voting were in favour of the item, and he declared that the item was approved.

92. The meeting ended at 6:58 pm.

點名表決 DIVISION: 2
日期 DATE: 23/02/2018
時間 TIME: 06:52:52 下午 PM

動議 MOTION: 本委員會同意處理委員根據《財務委員會會議程序》第 37A 段擬動議的議案
That this Committee should proceed with the motion proposed to be moved by a member under paragraph 37A of the Finance Committee Procedure

動議人 MOVED BY:

出席 Present : 45
投票 Vote : 44
贊成 Yes : 13
反對 No : 31
棄權 Abstain : 0
結果 Result : 否決 Negatived

個別表決如下 THE INDIVIDUAL VOTES WERE AS FOLLOWS:

議員	MEMBER	投票	VOTE	議員	MEMBER	投票	VOTE
陳健波	CHAN Kin-por	出席	PRESENT	黃碧雲	Dr Helena WONG		
涂謹申	James TO			葉建源	IP Kin-yuen	贊成	YES
梁耀忠	LEUNG Yiu-chung			葛珮帆	Dr Elizabeth QUAT	反對	NO
石禮謙	Abraham SHEK			廖長江	Martin LIAO		
張宇人	Tommy CHEUNG	反對	NO	潘兆平	POON Siu-ping	反對	NO
李國麟	Prof Joseph LEE	贊成	YES	蔣麗芸	Dr CHIANG Lai-wan	反對	NO
林健鋒	Jeffrey LAM	反對	NO	盧偉國	Ir Dr LO Wai-kwok	反對	NO
黃定光	WONG Ting-kwong	反對	NO	鍾國斌	CHUNG Kwok-pan	反對	NO
李慧琼	Starry LEE	反對	NO	楊岳橋	Alvin YEUNG	贊成	YES
陳克勤	CHAN Hak-kan			尹兆堅	Andrew WAN		
梁美芬	Dr Priscilla LEUNG	反對	NO	朱凱迪	CHU Hoi-dick	贊成	YES
黃國健	WONG Kwok-kin	反對	NO	吳永嘉	Jimmy NG	反對	NO
葉劉淑儀	Mrs Regina IP			何君堯	Dr Junius HO	反對	NO
謝偉俊	Paul TSE			何啟明	HO Kai-ming	反對	NO
毛孟靜	Claudia MO			林卓廷	LAM Cheuk-ting	贊成	YES
田北辰	Michael TIEN	反對	NO	周浩鼎	Holden CHOW	反對	NO
何俊賢	Steven HO	反對	NO	邵家輝	SHIU Ka-fai	反對	NO
易志明	Frankie YICK	反對	NO	邵家臻	SHIU Ka-chun		
胡志偉	WU Chi-wai	贊成	YES	柯創盛	Wilson OR	反對	NO
姚思榮	YIU Si-wing	反對	NO	容海恩	YUNG Hoi-yan	反對	NO
馬逢國	MA Fung-kwok			陳沛然	Dr Pierre CHAN	贊成	YES
莫乃光	Charles Peter MOK	贊成	YES	陳振英	CHAN Chun-ying	反對	NO
陳志全	CHAN Chi-chuen	贊成	YES	陳淑莊	Tanya CHAN		
陳恒鑾	CHAN Han-pan	反對	NO	張國鈞	CHEUNG Kwok-kwan	反對	NO
梁志祥	LEUNG Che-cheung			許智峯	HUI Chi-fung		
梁繼昌	Kenneth LEUNG	贊成	YES	陸頌雄	LUK Chung-hung	反對	NO
麥美娟	Alice MAK	反對	NO	劉國勳	LAU Kwok-fan	反對	NO
郭家麒	Dr KWOK Ka-ki			劉業強	Kenneth LAU	反對	NO
郭偉強	KWOK Wai-keung	反對	NO	鄭松泰	Dr CHENG Chung-tai	贊成	YES
郭榮鏗	Dennis KWOK			鄭俊宇	KWONG Chun-yu		
張華峰	Christopher CHEUNG	反對	NO	譚文豪	Jeremy TAM	贊成	YES
張超雄	Dr Fernando CHEUNG	贊成	YES				

秘書 CLERK

